# AN UPDATE IS AVAILABLE FOR YOUR COMPUTER

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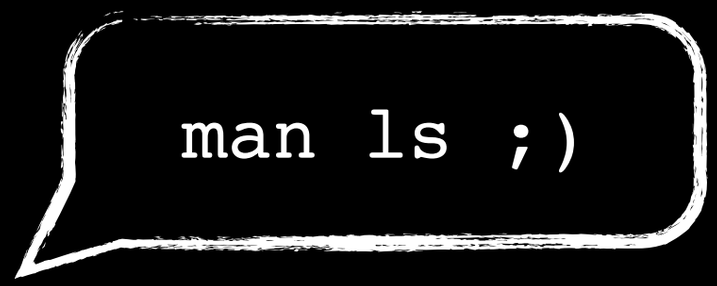
#!/bin/bash

```
> #!/bin/bash
```

```
$whoami

$pwd

$mkdir carpeta

$cd carpeta

$touch archivo archivo1 archivo2

$cd ..

$ls -r carpeta/

$asd
```



> #!/bin/bash

man ls ;)

sduquemesa — less • man ls — 93×34

```
LS(1)                    BSD General Commands Manual                    LS(1)

NAME
     ls -- list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
     ls [-ABCFGHLOPRSTUW@abcdefghiklmnopqrstuwx1] [file ...]

DESCRIPTION
     For each operand that names a file of a type other than directory, ls
     displays its name as well as any requested, associated information.  For
     each operand that names a file of type directory, ls displays the names
     of files contained within that directory, as well as any requested, asso-
     ciated information.

     If no operands are given, the contents of the current directory are dis-
     played.  If more than one operand is given, non-directory operands are
     displayed first; directory and non-directory operands are sorted sepa-
     rately and in lexicographical order.

     The following options are available:

     -@      Display extended attribute keys and sizes in long (-l) output.

     -1      (The numeric digit ``one''.)  Force output to be one entry per
             line.  This is the default when output is not to a terminal.

     -A      List all entries except for . and ..  Always set for the super-
             user.

     -a      Include directory entries whose names begin with a dot (.).

:
```

> #!/bin/bash

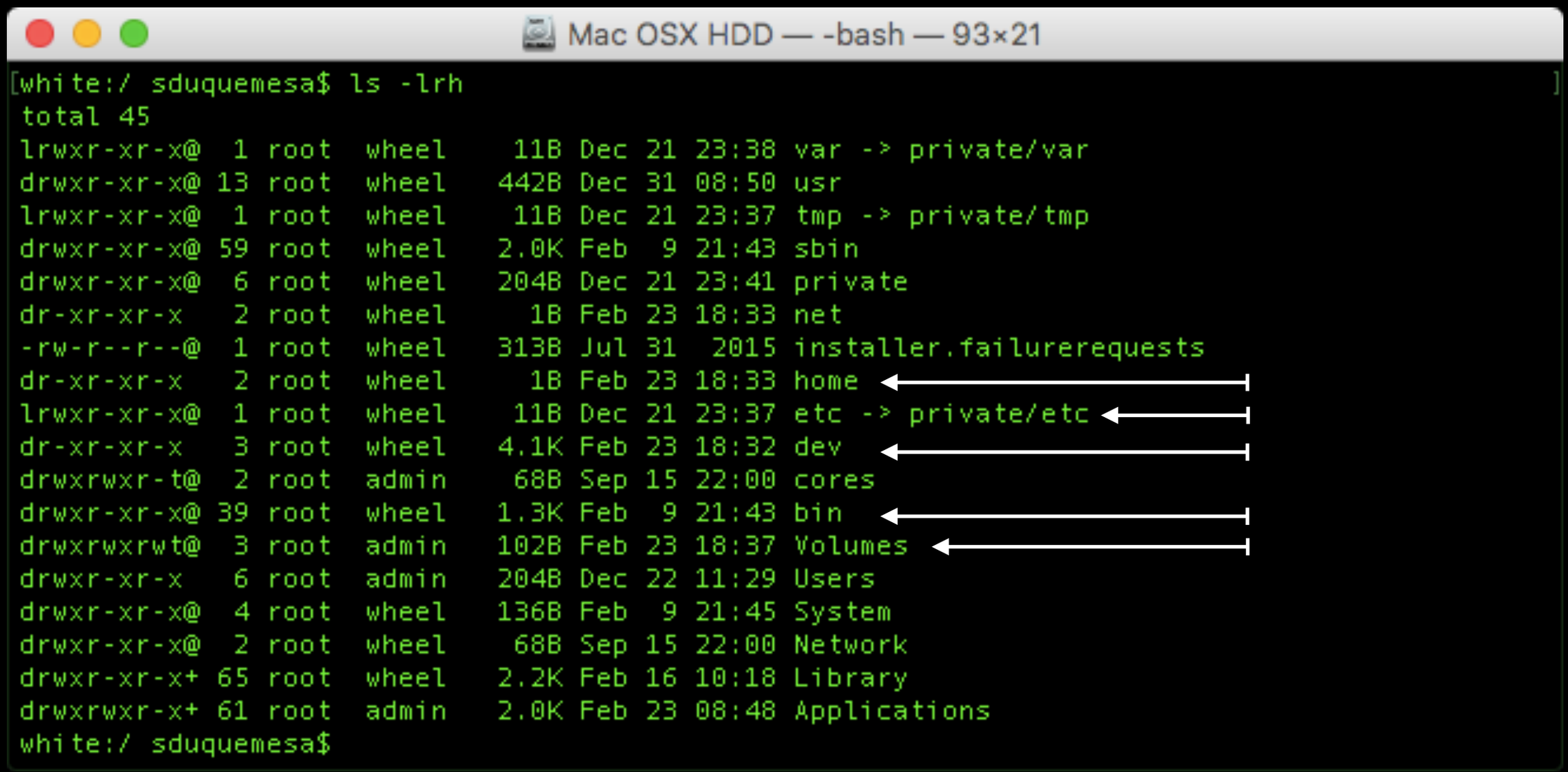
# Comandos para manipulación de archivos y ficheros

```
$rm

$mv

$cd .

$cd ..

$cd

$cd -

$cd ~

$cd /
```

```
> #!/bin/bash
```

Carpetas del sistema

```
$cd /

$ls -lh
```



```
> #!/bin/bash
```

*Todo en linux es un archivo*

```
$more /etc/passwd

$less ~/.bashrc

$cat /dev/random
```

```
> #!/bin/bash
```

# Comandos

Un comando puede ser:

- Un programa ejecutable que se encuentra en **`/usr/bin`**
- Un comando incorporado en el intérprete como **`cd`**
- Un script de BaSH
- Un alias

```
$type

$which

$apropos

$info

$whatis
```

```
> #!/bin/bash
```

## Comandos

Un comando alias puede renombrar un comando o conjunto de ellos

```
$alias mkcd='mkdir prueba; cd prueba'
```

## Archivos Comprimidos

```
$touch foo

$touch bar

$tar -cf foobar.tar foo bar

$ls -l
```

*Actividad: descomprimir!*